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Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Buffalo Water Asso., Inc

Public Water System Name

0190002

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

	Customers were	informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of	f publication, water	bill or other)
		☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of ac	dvertisement)	
		☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the addr	ress below)	
		Other		
	Date(s) custon	ners were informed: / /2020 /	/2020 /	/2020
	methods used			other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/I	Distributed:/		
		outed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Dat	e Emailed: /	
		☐ As a URL		(Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment		
		\square As text within the body of the email message		
X	Name of New	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published of spaper: The Woodville Republic d: 04/04/2020		lication)
	CCR was posted	d in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted:	/ / 2020
	CCR was posted	d on a publicly accessible internet site at the followir	ng address:	
				(Provide Direct URL)
I here above and cof He	e and that I used discorrect and is consisted the Bureau of Pub	CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public stribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the Flic Water Supply Secretary Transmer ident, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	that the information in PWS officials by the Mi	cluded in this CCR is true ssissippi State Department
1 11411	This the state of	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

Rec d 5/28/2020

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Buffalo Water Association PWS ID # 0790002 May 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of 3 wells that draw from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Buffalo Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Patsy Cavin at 601-888-6977. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our Annual Meeting held on the 3rd Tuesday in August at Corinth Church of Christ at 7:00 pm.

Buffalo Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST RE	ESULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Con	ntaminaı	nts						
8. Arsenic	N	2019	0.70	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019	0.0817	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17*	0.4	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019	0.178	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17, Lead	1,1	1/1/15 to 12/31/17*	2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants	& Disin	fectant B	y-Produc	ets				
Chlorine (as Ci2)	N	1/1/19 to 12/31/19	1.10	0.46 to 1.65	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated	Contam	inants		Ay				
Sodium	N	2019	38000	6000 to 38000	ppb	0	250000	Road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents

^{*} Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Buffalo Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

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, PRO	OOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Wilkinson County	WOODVILLE, MISS., Shortday, Jule 4, 2010 PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public, ANDY J. LEWIS, Editor of THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, who being duly sworn says on oath that the publication, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in said County and State, for
Services Servic	volume of said newspaper. 3572 Expires 21 Siworn to and subscribed before me this Author Signature Author Author

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	Colonia Colonia		Mary Street	TEST RE			2404	Likely Source of Contumination
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